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spelled in various ways; we have settled on the above form.) The oldest Decorah, head chief of the tribe, died in 1836. He had several sons, brothers, and cousins. Waukon Decorah, or Snake-skin belonged to the La Crosse band. He was living in 1867; probably his family was the one for whom your township was named. His descendants still live in Nebraska. Angel Decora, an artist from this family, died last year in New York.

Winneshick was another prominent chief, with sons of the same name. They belonged to the Mississippi River bands. Young Winneshick died in 1887 near Black River Falls. He was what was known as a "good Indian." He returned from the Nebraska reservation to Wisconsin about 1872. Descendants of his live near Black River Falls.

Good Thunder's Winnebago name was Wakuntschapinka. He was in the Black Hawk War, apparently on the side of the whites (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XIII, 465).

If you will write to Dr. N. P. Jipson, 4310 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, he will tell you where you can obtain more information about these chiefs. He is writing a history of the Winnebago Indians and knows several of the present members of the tribe.

BRITISH OFFICERS AT MILWAUKEE

In working up the history of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Historical Society has been making research for information as to whether England ever had a civil or military officer located at Milwaukee, and also, whether England ever had a war vessel on Lake Michigan.

C. M. SCANLAN,
Milwaukee

There certainly was considerable activity at the Milwaukee Indian village during the Revolutionary period, although whether an officer was stationed there or not it is difficult to say. Charles Langlade and his nephew Charles Gautier de Verville were both officers in the Indian department and were frequently at Milwaukee when raising Indian auxiliaries and supplies. There were also at Milwaukee a trader named St. Pierre and his nephew Marin (Morong), who aided the British officers at Mackinac during the Revolutionary years. Whether either of them was an officer or not does not appear. The British had

several small sailing vessels on Lake Michigan, partly armed as ships of war. One named the *Welcome* was sent out in 1778 (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI, 120); another, a sloop named the *Felicity*, was commanded by Samuel Robertson in the autumn of 1779 (its log is in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI, 203-212). You will find a brief notice of Milwaukee in the Revolution, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XVIII, preface, also notep. 375. The index volume, XXI, under the caption "Milwaukee," subhead "in the Revolution," gives references to all the material on the subject we have been able to find.

During the War of 1812 conditions were reversed. The Milwaukee Indians, who during the Revolution had inclined to side with the "Big Knives" (Americans) were in 1812 strongly pro-British. Robert Dickson had a subordinate officer at Milwaukee named Chandonnet. Dickson's letters show that he had a great deal of trouble with the Milwaukee Indians (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI, 278, 281-82, 289, 293-96, 298, 302-305, 309). Thomas Forsyth, Indian agent at Peoria, attempted to influence the Milwaukee Indians to side with the Americans (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XI, 324, 328, etc.), but with very little success. Dickson and his men controlled their activities.

To speak of British officers without qualification as being at Milwaukee would be somewhat misleading. The men employed in the West both in the Revolution and in the War of 1812 were traders, both French-Canadian and British, who were employed by the Indian Department and given pay to use their influence with the Indians. However, Langlade, Gautier, Dickson, Chandonnet, and such men were certainly in the service and had their names on the pay rolls. The *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections* publishes more of the documents from the Canadian Archives than we have done. You might find additional material on these supplementary officers in their files.

EARLY KNOWLEDGE OF THE DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN

Can you give me any information as to when the Dells of the Wisconsin first became known to white men, and what are the earliest references to them in print?

H. E. COLE,
Baraboo